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We hope that this very troubled process, we are experiencing due to the coronavirus pandemic, is over as soon as possible by using the scientific methods not by praying, if it is natural. We wish most of us to return to our happy and healthy days again. The authors

http://zoobank.org/References/F7697EB2-C99D-43D9-B81B-DF9FE8C7567C

Description of a new *Stomopteryx* species from Turkey (Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae)

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Abstract: Description of a new *Stomopteryx* species from Turkey (Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae). *Misc. Pap*. 209: 1-6, 9 figs. 1 map, 1 Table
In this paper, a new species from East Turkey, *Stomopteryx urartua* sp.n. (Gelechiidae) is described and illustrated.

Key words: *Stomopteryx urartua*, Gelechiidae, Lepidoptera, description, taxonomy, male genitalia, fauna, Turkey.

Gozmany (1957) reviewed some *Stomopteryx* species and allied genera based upon some external and genitalic morphology. This genus can be distinguished satisfactorily by using the genitalic characters of the male, especially by the presence of stiff hairs of uncus. Besides, the trapezoidal shape of the hind-wing is very well developed. Very long and curved labial palpi are also typical for the gelechiid genera.

The genus *Stomopteryx* was described by Heinemann (1870, *Schmett. Dtl. Schweiz* (2) 2 (1): 324, Type-species *Gelechia detersella* Zeller,1847). The number of the species of this genus varies according to the authors, also their validity discussable. Therefore, this genus needs an urgent revision. Also in East Turkey, this genus is little known. The authors reported recently two species of *Stomopteryx* from Van Lake Basin, *Stomopteryx detersella* (from Van Prov., Zernek), and *Stomopteryx gaesata* (from Van and Bitlis Provinces) (Kemal & Koçak, 2015; Kemal, *et al*., 2018). The authors collected several specimens of a *Stomopteryx* species at the subalpine zone of tragacanthic mountain steppe near Van city in autumn of the last year **(Figs. 8, 9)**. Although the Lepidoptera of this mountain was investigated by the authors in 2014 (Kemal & Koçak, 2014), this species is first discovered in 2019. It was the third species of the genus from Van Province. The photographed specimen has a slender body and long wings. Fore-wing carries a long black stripe, as in *gaesata*, but resting position is different from that of *gaesata* (Fig.9. *cf*. Kemal *et al*., 2018: fig.15). On the other hand, there are two other *Stomopteryx* species from Central Asia with the striped fore-wing, *i.e.*, in South Ural, Volgograd (*lineolella*) and Kyzylkum desert (*radicalis*). Their living places are quiet different from that of the present species. They show also remarkable differences externally. For that reason, we came to the conclusion that the present specimens belong to an undescribed species of *Stomopteryx*.

This genus has not been mentioned previously in the barcoding project of the Cesa (Kemal *et al.,* 2020). Within the Cesa Project DBLCC[2], the genetic data of the species of *Stomopteryx* of Turkey will be evaluated, whenever the molecular results obtained. [3]

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Thus, the *Stomopteryx* species became three in our region. Genetic distances among these species, further morphological comparisons and faunistic evaluations will be separately published.

***Stomopteryx urartua* sp. n.** **(Figs. 1-9, 1 map, 1 table)**

http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:BC25B302-2E30-4680-A884-9798174FD93C

Description

Holotype (♂) fore-wing: 9.5 mm wingspan: 19.5 mm **(Figs. 1-5)**

Head: Covered by smooth, creamy scales dorsally. Labial palpi very long and curved, creamy in colour. Second segment covered ventrally by larger scales. Terminal segment long slender, curved pointed apically, covered by smaller scales **(Figs. 2-3).** Basal segments of antenna covered by creamy scales, otherwise blackish, terminal segments slightly serrate. Thorax: Tegulae covered by creamy scales. Thorax has two dorso-lateral black striae. Fore-wing narrow, elongate. Costa and dorsum almost straight. Apex rounded. Termen slightly oblique. Forewing bi-coloured, generally dark greyish brown. However, short dark orange subcostal basal and discoidal striae are found inside thsi dar area. Post discal orange brown band narrow, more or less divided in the middle by three dark brown veins. Blackish discal spot distinct. Blackish stripe straight, long, thicker in the middle part, its around pale orange brown. Ciliae composed of pale, long scales with brown and blackish tips. This combination of the scales brings out a different image. Hind-wing semi-transparent, ciliae very long, costal and apical ciliae darker, yellowish-orange coloured basal and outer ciliae shorter. Male genitalia (GP3258): Uncus longer than broad, almost triangular. Stiff hairs long, black and dense. Gnathos weak, ring-shaped. Chitinized basal tooth small but distinct (marked in fig.4). Valva slender, curved, apically rounded. Aedeagus strongly chitinized, pointed, remarkably concave from lateral view (marked in fig.4). Abdominal skin is also illustrated **(Fig. 5).**

Paratypes (5 ♂♂) fore-wing: 7 mm wingspan: 15 mm **(Figs. 6-7).** Morphologically similar to holotype but wing size smaller. From two different positions of the male genitalia (GP3259, GP3260) are illustrated.

Morphologically, this new species is closer to *lineolella*, *radicalis*, and *gaesata* to some degree. Fore-wing dorsal part carries a blackish stripe in all these species. But *urartua* differs from all these species both external and the genitalic features in the male **(Table 1)**. Moreover, habitat preference is also different.

Type-series: Holotype (♂), Paratypes (5 ♂♂): East Turkey, Van Province: Tuşba, Gören Mt. (also called as Irerini Mt.) [4] 2250m, subalpine tragacanthic mountain steppe, 5.ix.2019, M. Kemal & A.Koçak leg. (in coll. Cesa).

Etymology: The scientific name of this new species is given after the Urartu State (8th-7th century BC), with the capital city Tuşba (Van).

Studies of the authors on the genus *Stomopteryx* will continue in the future from various standpoints.

Table 1 – Morphological comparison of some *Stomopteryx* species: **1-** head dorsal, **2**-labial palpi, **3**-dorsal stripe of fore-wing, **4**-discal stripe of fore-wing, **5**- basal stripe of fore-wing, **6**- discal spot of fore-wing, **7**- ciliae ornamentation of fore-wing, **8**-base of gnathos, **9**-valva, **10**-aedeagus tip (Sinev *et al.*, 2017: pl.1 fig.14 [coloured illustration of lectotype *lineolella* but too small], Junnilainen *et al.*,2010: figs. 49, 51 [adult & male genitalia]; Falkovitsh & Bidzilya, 2003: Figs. 8, 16 [black and white of adult image and schematic genitalia of *radicalis*]

Taxa	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
urartua	creamy	creamy	straight, black	straight, orange	straight, orange	black	different	basal tooth reduced	slender curved	laterally concave
gaesata	creamy		straight, black	straight, black	absent	black	different		broadened curved	laterally straight
lineolella	darker	invisible	slightly curved, black	invisible	invisible	black	different	basal tooth elongated remarkably		laterally straight
radicalis	invisible	invisible	straight, black	invisible	invisible	black, elongated	different	invisible	slender slightly curved	laterally straight

[2] https://www.researchgate.net/project/DNA-Barcoding-of-the-Lepidoptera-of-Cesa-Collection-DBLCC
[3] Due to the pandemic coronavirus, all vital and scientific activities were disrupted in the world.
[4] For the historical information of this region, see: Kılıç, S. (2014).

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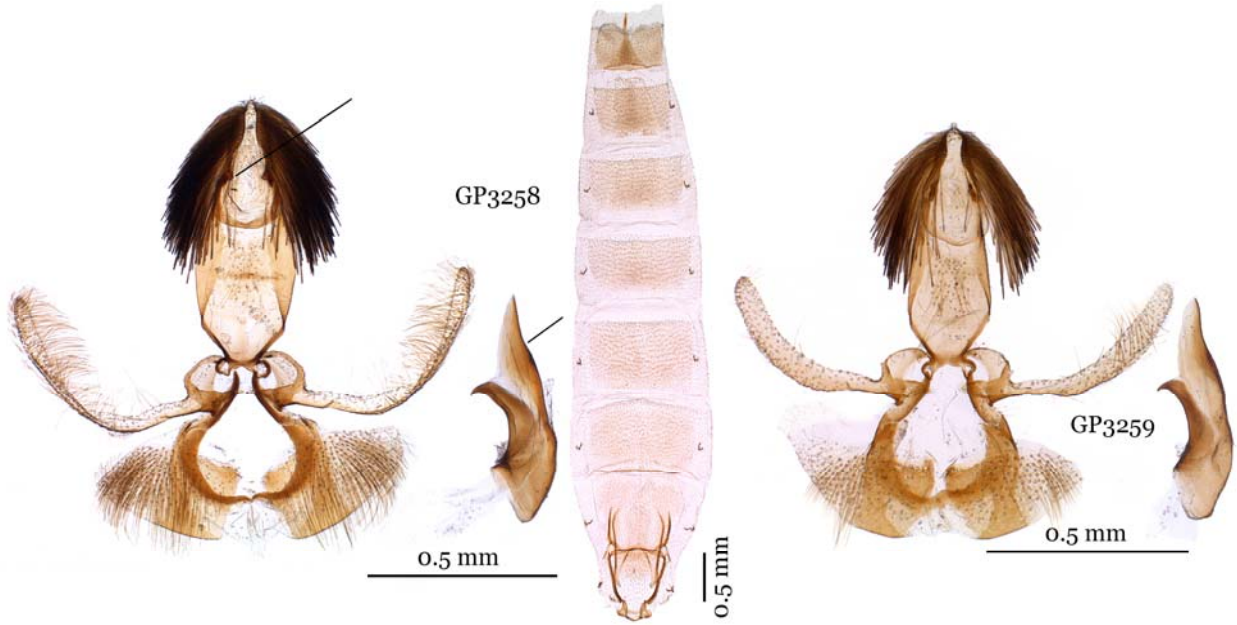
Figs. 1 - 3 – *Stomopteryx urartua* **sp. n.** Holotype (GP3258): Upperside of male. Paratype (GP3260): Head of male: lateral and dorsal view.



Figs. 4-6 - *Stomopteryx urartua* **sp. n.** Holotype: Male genitalia (GP3258), aedeagus-transtilla complex removed, and abdominal skin (left). Paratype (male) (GP3259). Male genitalia with removed aedeagus-transtilla complex (right).

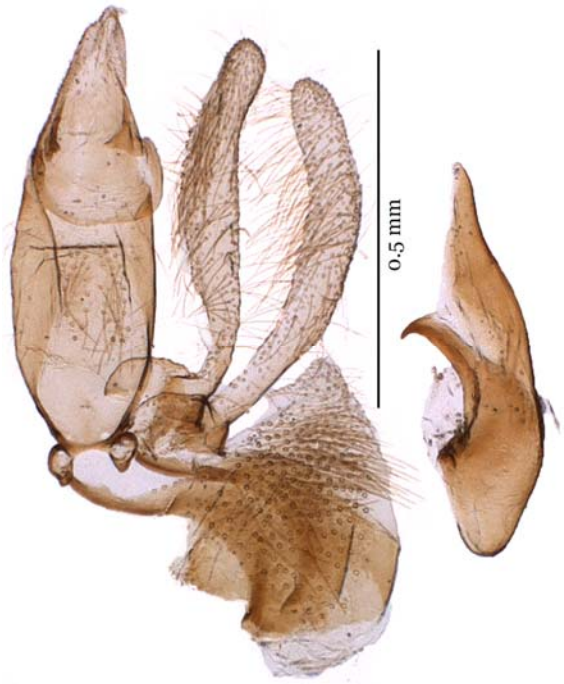
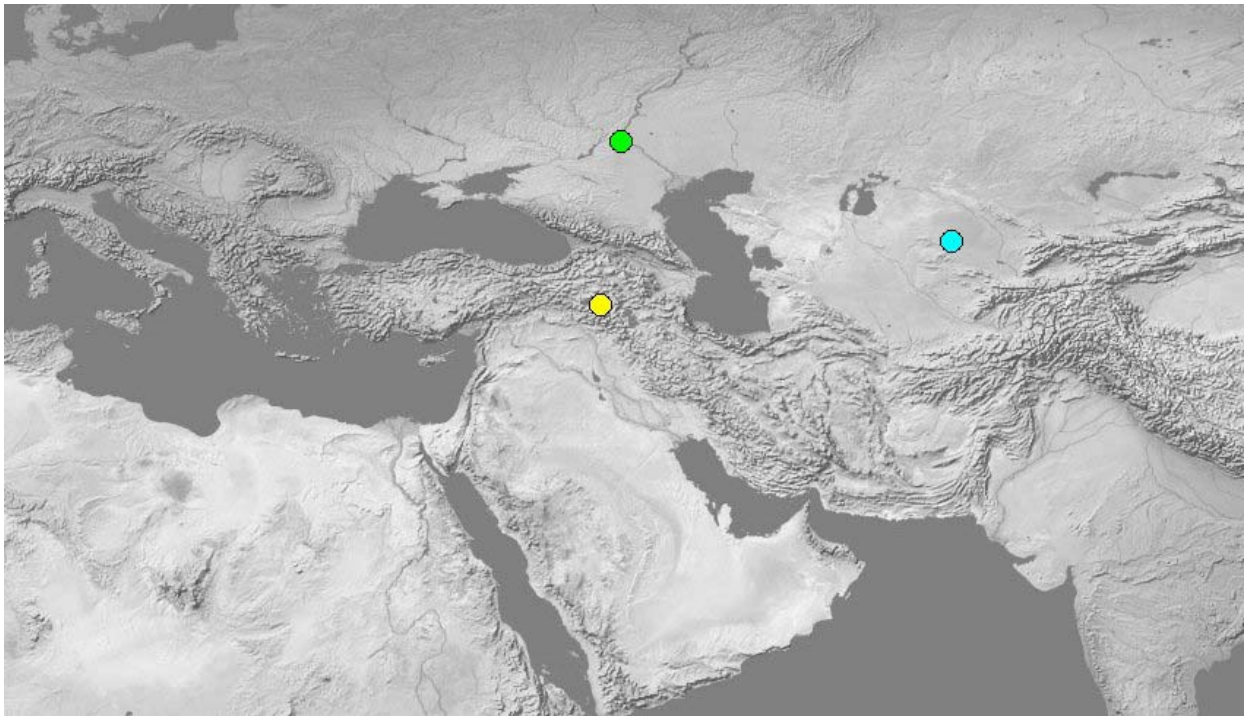


Fig. 7 - *Stomopteryx urartua* **sp. n.** Paratype: Lateral view of the male genitalia (GP3260). Stiff hairs of uncus and aedeagus-transtilla complex removed.

Fig. 8 – Habitat of *Stomopteryx urartua* **sp. n.** – Top of Gören Mt., 2250m (Tuşba, Van Province, East Turkey). The photograph was taken on 26.v.2019. M. Kemal (Cesa).

Fig. 9 – *Stomopteryx urartua* **sp. n.** a male at rest. Gören Mt. 2250m, 5.ix. 2019, early morning at 06:59. M. Kemal (Cesa)



Map 1 – Approximate places of some *Stomopteryx* species. *urartua* sp. n. (yellow), *radicalis* (blue), *lineolella* (green).

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